

Range. Zambia east of 28°E. Perhaps also includes the Angolan population.

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Westward range extension into Togo of the Adamawa Turtle Dove *Streptopelia* *hypopyrrha*

by Robert A. Cheke and J. Frank Walsh

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At 1400 hours on 30 March 1988 R.A.C. heard an unfamiliar dove call, while collecting insects from the Ove river near Tasso (7°36'N, 0°42'E; 450 m a.s.l.) in the highlands of Togo. The calls were repeated every 1–2 minutes and consisted of a mournful "Cloor-cloor-cl or Cloor-cloor-clockpu", coming from the top of a tree in the gallery forest beside the river; but the source of the sound appeared to be moving. Eventually the bird responsible was seen near the apex of a tree, but within its canopy. The dove was bigger and plumper than a Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*. The diagnostic features recognised were: head, neck and chest white with a grey wash; eye red; bill black; legs dark red; mantle brown; folded wings and upper tail very dark, the latter with a pale square-ended tip. The angle from which the bird was seen precluded sight of the collar but the upper

belly was vinous and the lower belly was a remarkably bright pinkish red. The under-tail was dark with a narrow white tip. The dove called repeatedly whilst being watched and occasionally turned a half-circle on its perch, accounting for the earlier illusion of movement.

The plumage characters seen were sufficient for an identification of the dove as an Adamawa Turtle Dove *S. hypopyrrha*. This was confirmed by the calls: Wood (1975) described the most frequent call of *S. hypopyrrha* as a 3 note "Croor-cr-croor" or "Croorr croor croo" but occasionally a 4 note "Croor crr-croor coor".

During 11–13 May 1988 J.F.W. visited the site and heard similar calls, from a single dove, but failed to see the bird. No calls were heard between 1720 and 1755 hours on 11 May but at 0733 and 0815 on 12 May 2 short bursts of calling were heard. These included a 3 note "Croor croor croo", a 4 note "Croor-croor croo croo" and 2 note calls of "Croor coo". At 0745 on 13 May a further burst of calling was heard.

S. hypopyrrha was previously only known from the Jos-Bauchi and Mambilla plateaux in Nigeria, the Adamawa Highlands of Cameroon and SW Chad, but is said to be nomadic (Urban *et al.* 1986). This, the first record for Togo, is a westward extension of range of 800 km. The upland riverine forest habitat where the dove was found in Togo corresponds with its preferred habitat elsewhere, but whether this record signifies a hitherto unknown breeding population or a single vagrant is unclear: the length of the bird's presence at the site and its persistent advertising calls suggest the former. If so the record is of importance as Collar & Stuart (1985) list *S. hypopyrrha* as a candidate species to be treated as threatened.

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Notes on Philippine birds, 12. Seven species new to Catanduanes Island

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Catanduanes is the largest of the offshore islands of Luzon, approximately 1513 km² in total area. It is separated from Luzon by a water gap, the Maqueda Channel, which at its narrowest point is 8 km wide and c. 50 m deep (Heaney 1986). Catanduanes has been the site of several vertebrate collecting expeditions and the avifauna is one of the best